UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Release:—
June 10, 1940,
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

CROP REPORT AS OF JUNE 1, 1940

The Crop Reporting Board of the Agricultural Marketing Service makes the following report from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

UNITED STATES

CROP	ACREAGE FOR HARVEST 1940		YIELD PER ACRE (bushels)			TOTAL PRODUCTION (thousand bushels)		
	Percent of 1939	Acres in Thousands	Average 1929-38	1939	Indicated June 1, 1940	Average 1929-38	1939	Indicated June 1, 1940
Winter Wheat	90.1	34,076	14.3	14.9	14.3	571,067	563,431	488,858
Rye	84.3	3,214	11.4	10.3	12.0	38,095	39,249	38,640
Peaches, total crop	----	----	----	----	----	[1] 52,723	[1] 60,822	52,012
Pears, total crop	----	----	----	----	----	[1] 26,333	[1] 31,047	30,853

CROP	CONDITION JUNE 1		
	Average 1929-38 Percent	1939 Percent	1940 Percent
All spring wheat	76	71	88
Durum	75	69	88
Other spring	[2] 73	71	88
Oats	78	72	82
Barley	78	72	82
Hay, all	76	73	83
Hay, all tame	77	74	83
Hay, wild	73	66	79
Hay, clover and timothy	77	75	85
Hay, alfalfa	80	78	87
Pasture	77	73	81
Apples [3]	63	69	67
Peaches	60	71	61
Pears	62	65	67

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JUNE 1

CROP	Average 1934-38		1939		1940	
	Percent [4]	1,000 bushels	Percent [4]	1,000 bushels	Percent [4]	1,000 bushels
Barley	15.9	31,209	20.7	52,292	18.3	50,630
Rye	19.5	7,202	28.5	15,812	28.7	11,268

[1] Includes some quantities not harvested. [2] Short-time average. [3] Condition on June 1 in States having commercial production. [4] Percent of previous year's crop.

APPROVED:

Henry A. Wallace

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of June 1, 1940

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CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., June 10, 1940 3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF JUNE 1, 1940

Crops are uneven and over large areas late but, looking at the country as a whole, the crop season appears to be off to a fairly good start. Good yields per acre may more than offset the rather light acreage of crops in prospect. June 1 returns from crop reporters concerning composite prospects for "all crops" average about 5 percent higher than they did a year ago, though still about 2 percent below the quite favorable reports of two years ago. Reports on the condition of spring-seeded small grains, hay crops, and pastures average substantially better than at this season during the 1929-38 period and only slightly below the June 1 averages during the more favorable decade preceding. A large acreage of winter wheat has been lost but prospects have improved markedly and the yield per acre on the remaining acreage is now expected to be close to the 10-year average. Supplies of oranges, grapefruit and lemons for the 1940-41 marketing period beginning next fall are expected to be large, with the aggregate probably well above that of the current season. The 1940 production of other fruits is expected to show some reduction as compared with the rather large crops of last year but the total volume will probably equal the average during the previous ten years. Supplies of early southern vegetables were rather light and are slightly less abundant at present than they were a year ago, chiefly because of frosts in the South, but growing conditions are now favorable in the principal northern producing States.

On June 1 crop prospects were poorest in an area extending from central Nebraska to west central Texas where the winter wheat was severely damaged by drought last fall. In much of this region pastures are also poor, and there are some large groups of counties where present moisture conditions make prospects for late crops uncertain. Practically the whole Cotton Belt, but particularly the area east of the Mississippi River, has suffered from cold weather or drought this season. Early vegetables in this area had several severe setbacks, fruits were damaged in some sections, corn has made a rather poor start and most crops and pastures had made less than the usual growth to the end of May. In most of these States dry weather continued into the first week of June, but with recent rains, there is still time for late crops to show full recovery from the unfavorable start.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of June 1, 1940

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Outside of the dry areas of the Cotton Belt, the southwestern Wheat Belt, part of Arizona, and a few local areas elsewhere, the June 1 reports on crop prospects and on the condition of ranges and pastures showed good to excellent conditions rather generally. In the Northeast the late spring and frequent rains interferred somewhat with planting corn and other spring work but favored spring grains, pastures and the locally important hay crop. The eastern Corn Belt, which had plenty of rain in May, has had warmer and dryer weather in early June which has helped to give the corn crop a good start. In the western half of the Corn Belt and westward to the Mountains there have been some good rains during the first 10 days of June in areas missed in May. The Western States had a mild, wet winter and an early spring. While extensive areas there need more rain, farmers and ranchers seem to be quite generally looking ahead to a favorable season.

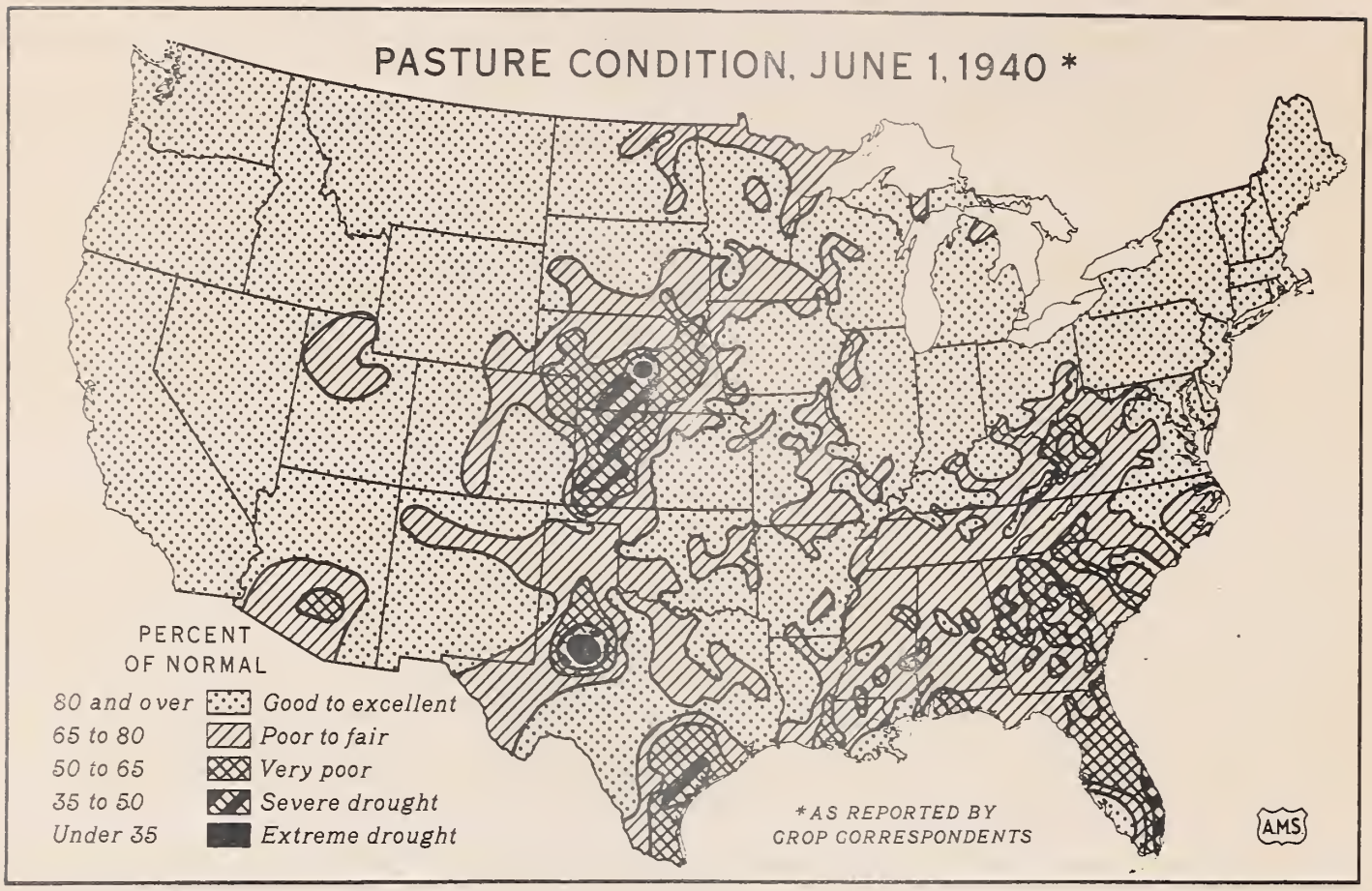
While it is too early for forecasts of crop production to be precise, the general character of the crop season is beginning to appear. Wheat production is now expected to be only three or four percent below last year's near-average crop. The rye crop will be close to average. Feed grain production should be substantially above the 10-year average but the chances are that production will not be quite as large as in any of the last three years. The hay crop will be large; it might be the largest secured in a dozen years if weather conditions should be favorable for late cuttings and late kinds.

With pastures good and present and prospective grain and hay supplies ample, feed conditions are favorable for the production of livestock and livestock products. On June 1 the reported rate of milk production per cow and the number of eggs secured per 100 hens were both the highest on record for the date.

WHEAT: The production of winter wheat of 488,858,000 bushels, as indicated on June 1, shows an increase in prospective production during the past month of 29 million bushels. Even with this improvement in prospects, this production would be 13 percent less than the 563,431,000 bushels produced last year, and 14 percent lower than the 10-year (1929-38) average production of 571,067,000 bushels.

A probable yield of 14.3 bushels per harvested acre is indicated on June 1. This is .6 of a bushel under the 1939 harvested yield of 14.9 bushels per acre but the same as the average of 14.3 bushels. The indicated yields are above average in the States east of the Missouri River, and in the Northern Pacific Coast and Mountain States, while they are below average in the Great Plains States, and in the Southwest.

Growing conditions during May were very favorable in the North Central and Eastern winter wheat States, and in that area production prospects show substantial improvement over a month ago. Yield prospects are higher than on May 1 in most of the Great Plains States as a result of the recovery made possible by continuation during May of more nearly normal rainfall, but even in the best parts of that area the June 1 indicated yields are below average. In two locations adverse conditions developed which reduced yield prospects below May 1 expectations. In Montana and South Dakota, moisture was short during May and rust and cutworm damage were reported in California, Arizona and New Mexico. Black stem rust is present in Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas. While its development is not yet far enough



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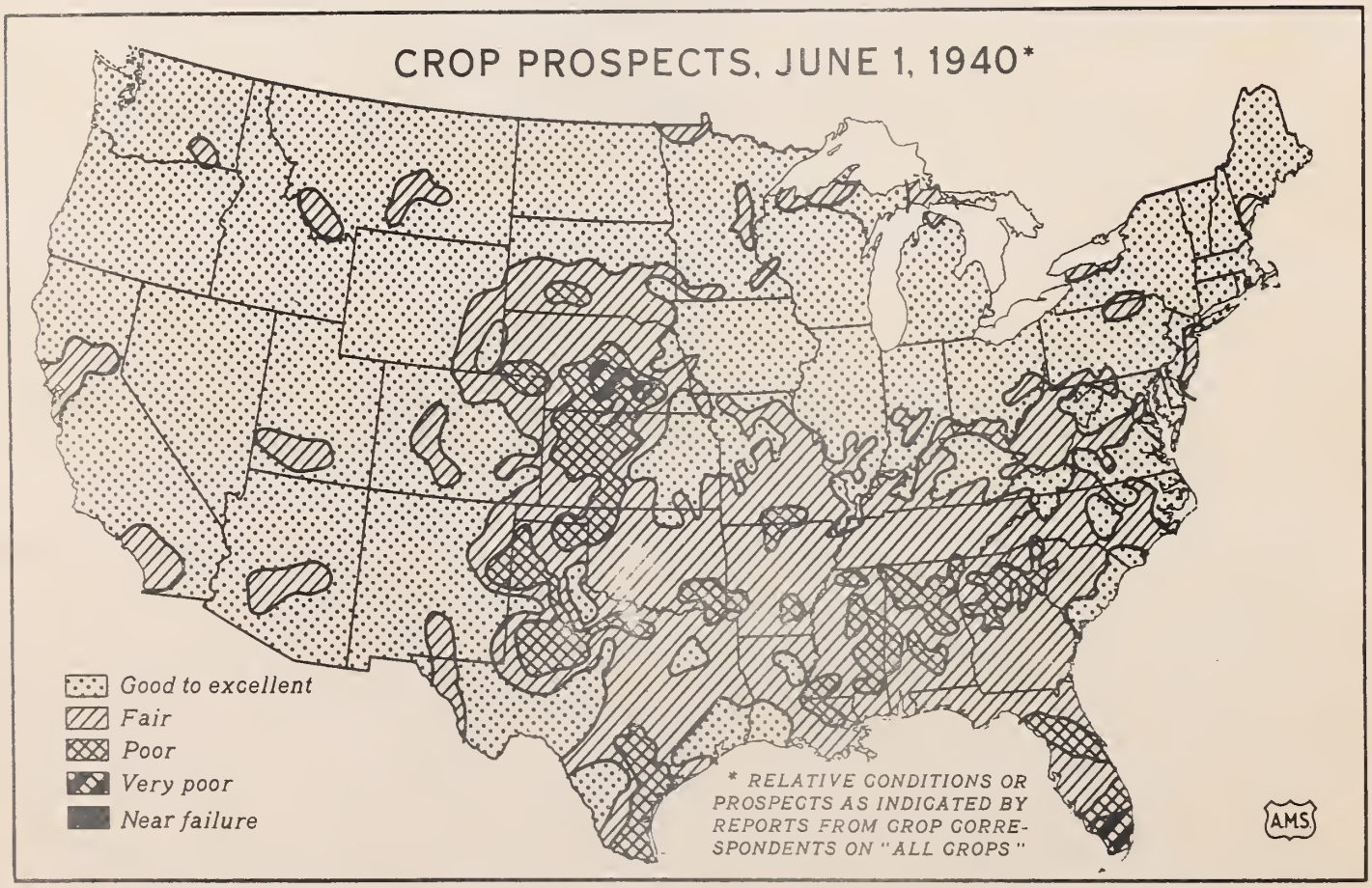

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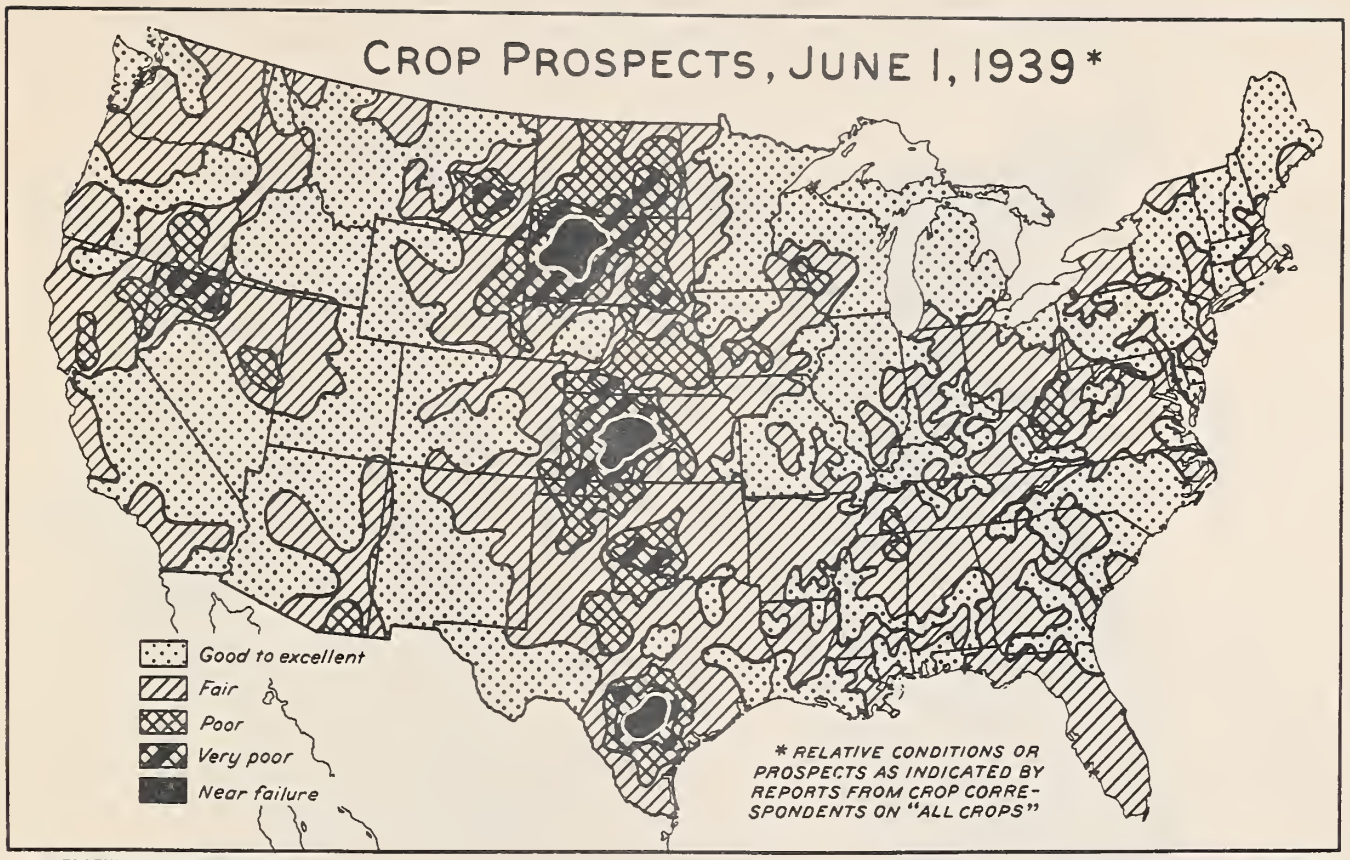

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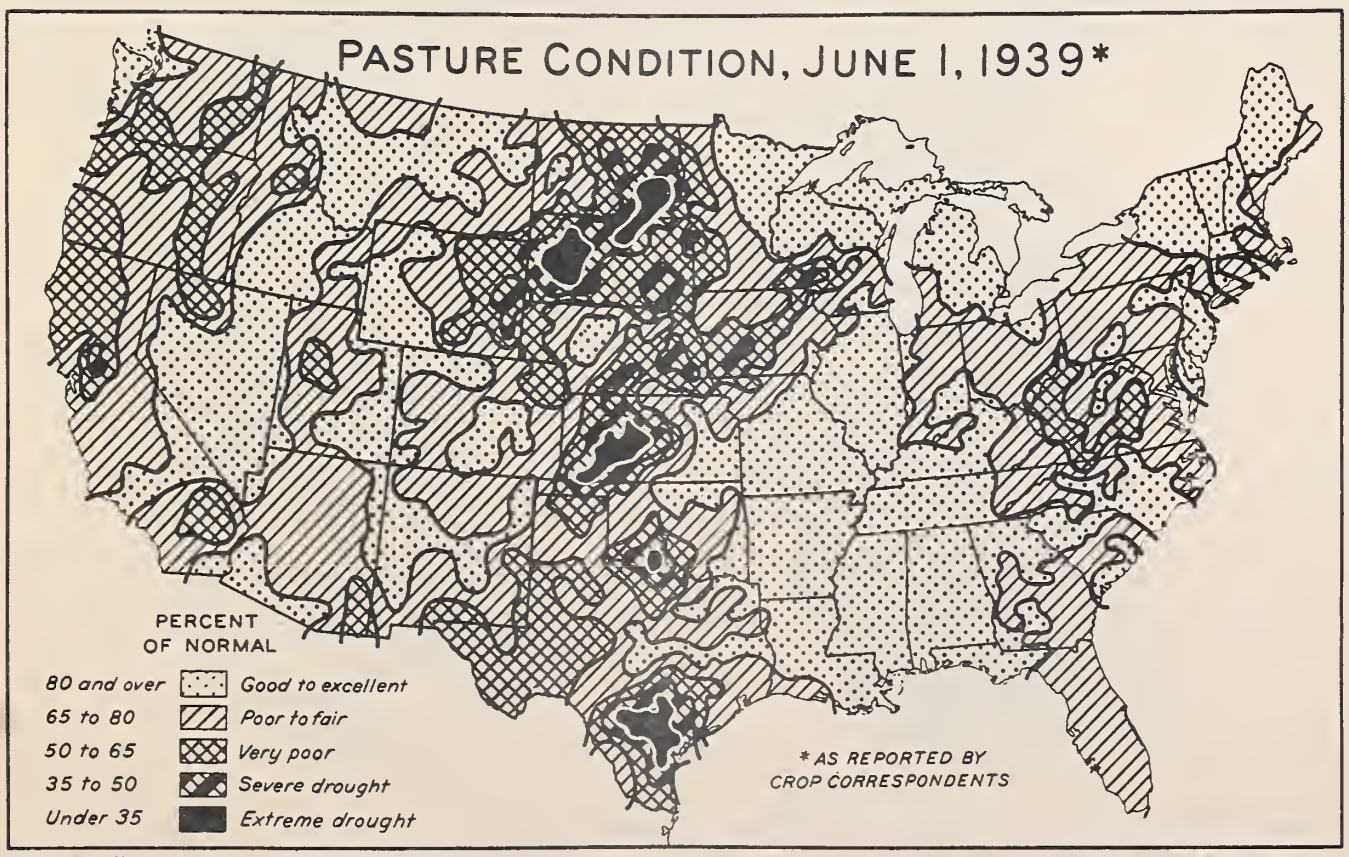

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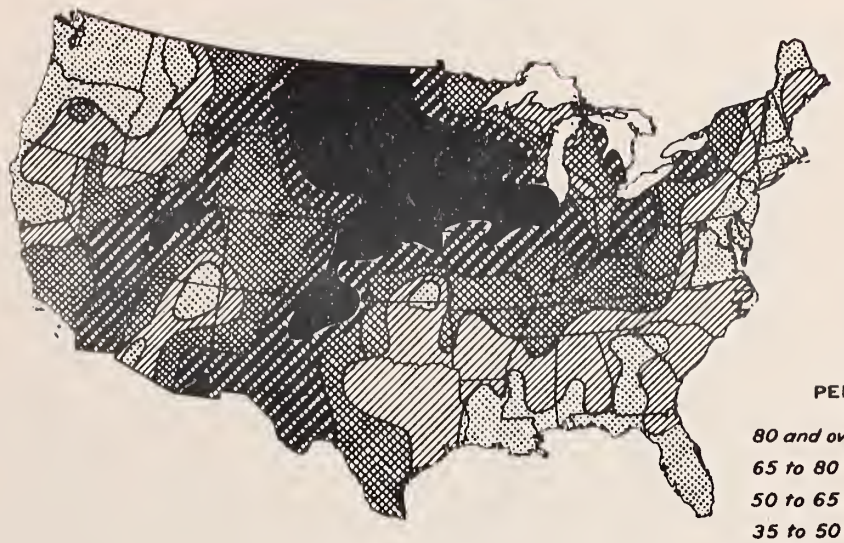
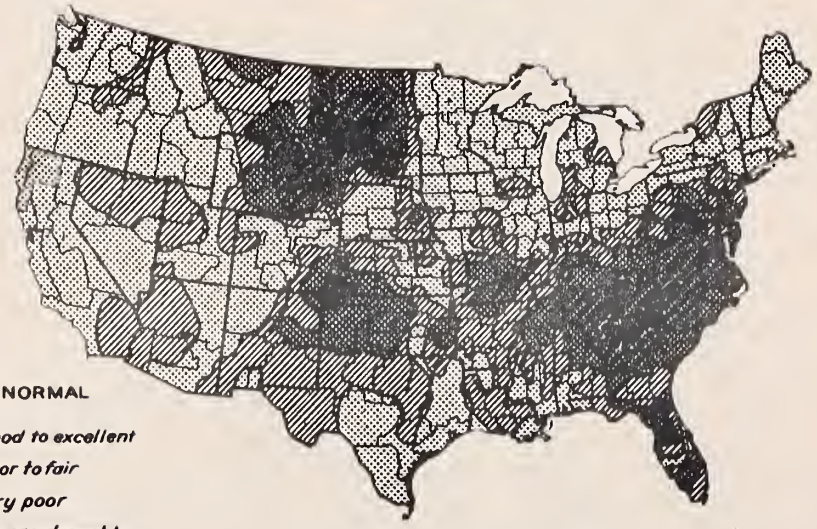
PASTURE CONDITION *

JUNE 1, 1934



JUNE 1, 1936

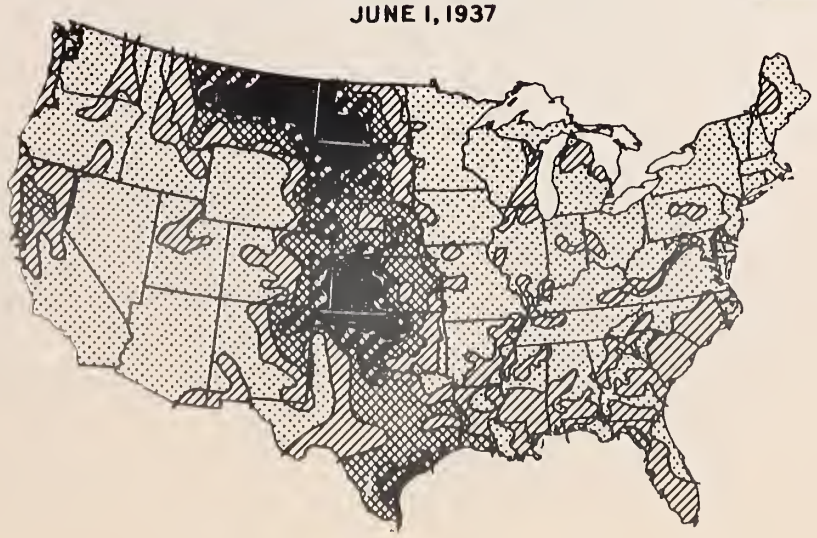


PERCENT OF NORMAL

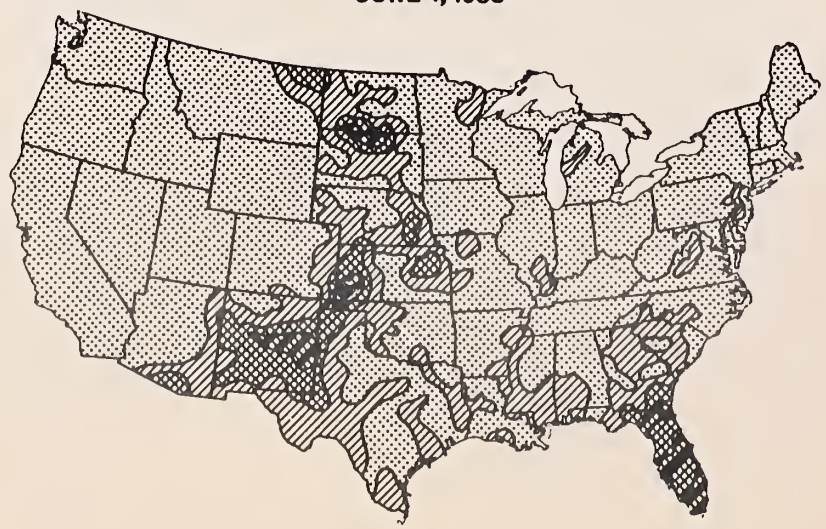
80 and over	Good to excellent
65 to 80	Poor to fair
50 to 65	Very poor
35 to 50	Severe drought
Under 35	Extreme drought

*AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS

JUNE 1, 1937



JUNE 1, 1938



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advanced to determine what the full effects may be on yields in this and other areas, the prospective damage is increased because of the lateness of the winter wheat crop. In the Pacific Northwest, conditions on June 1 were about the same as a month earlier and expected yields in those States are a little better than average.

The June 1 condition of all spring wheat of 88 percent is 17 points above the June 1 condition a year ago, and 12 points higher than the 10-year average. The benefits of this spring's improved moisture situation are apparent in all States of any importance in spring wheat production.

On the basis of the prospective planted acreage of spring wheat as reported in March, the June 1 condition indicates a prospective production of all spring wheat of around 239 million bushels, compared with 191,540,000 bushels in 1939, 243,569,000 in 1938, and the 10-year average of 183,619,000 bushels.

OATS: The condition of oats on June 1, 1940, averaged 82 percent of normal compared with 72 percent on June 1 a year ago and the 10-year (1929-38) average June 1 condition of 78 percent. Favorable growing conditions during May overcame to some extent the handicap of late seeding. On June 1 development of the oats crop varied from threshing in the extreme South to heading in the latitude of southern Illinois, and nearing completion of seeding in the extreme North.

In the Corn Belt, stands are good and with the exception of a dry area extending eastward from Nebraska into western Illinois May growing weather was generally favorable. Minnesota reported excellent prospects. However, by reason of the late start, the crop in all sections of the Corn Belt is more vulnerable should adverse conditions develop later. Chinch bugs are numerous enough in central Illinois, southern Iowa, and eastern Kansas to threaten the oats crop in these areas. In the Dakotas, where grasshoppers are hatching out about two weeks later than usual, the numbers are not expected to be as great as last year. About four-fifths of the total U.S. oats production is usually centered in the North Central or Corn Belt States.

In the Northeastern States the oats crop, while handicapped from the outset by late seeding, was favored by good growing weather in May. In the Carolinas and Georgia, which are the most important oats producing States in the South Atlantic group, present prospects are disappointing. In this area a dry fall and winter resulted in late seedings and thin stands of the fall varieties. Continued dry weather in the spring adversely affected both fall and spring oats. In Oklahoma and Texas, where approximately three-fourths of the production in the South Central States is usually located, May weather was generally favorable. In most of the Western States, the above average condition reflects the favorable growing weather which has prevailed in that area. Stands are good and soil moisture has been sufficient for current needs. While California prospects are above average, there are some sections of the State where wet weather has caused considerable damage from rust.

On the basis of the prospective oats acreage reported in March, the June 1 condition indicates a production of about 1,021,000,000 bushels. This compares with the 1939 production of 937,215,000 bushels and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 1,024,852,000 bushels.

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BARLEY: Prospects for the 1940 barley crop were moderately favorable on June 1. The condition for the United States was reported at 82 percent of normal compared with 72 percent on June 1, 1939, and the 10-year (1929-38) average June 1 condition of 78 percent. In the principal barley States, conditions range from 6 to 25 points above June 1 last year. Conditions in these States are also considerably above average except in Nebraska, where lack of moisture has resulted in below normal development, and in Colorado, where the condition of the crop is just about average.

Some damage by chinch bugs is reported in local areas of the Corn Belt. The loss from grasshoppers and crickets, however, is expected to be much less than last year in the Northern Plains. Although some winter barley acreage was abandoned in the southern barley States, following the fall and winter drought and late winter freezes, favorable May weather has resulted in less loss than earlier expected and improved prospects on the remaining acreage. Winter barley is becoming increasingly important with some acreage reported as far north as New York State.

Upon the basis of the prospective acreage reported in March, the June 1 condition indicates a production of around 302,000,000 bushels compared with the 1939 crop of 276,298,000 bushels and the 10-year (1929-38) average production of 225,486,000 bushels.

Stocks of old barley on farms June 1, 1940, are estimated at 50,630,000 bushels or 18.3 percent of the 1939 crop. Stocks of barley last year were 52,292,000 bushels, while the 5-year (1934-38) average is 31,209,000 bushels.

RYE: The prospective production of rye is estimated at 38,640,000 bushels compared with 39,249,000 bushels produced in 1939 and 38,095,000 bushels, the average annual production during the 10-year period, 1929-38.

As a result of favorable moisture conditions, a rather sharp increase over the May 1 forecast is shown in yield prospects in North Dakota and Minnesota. Slightly increased prospects occurred in Wisconsin and Nebraska, while a decline took place in South Dakota, the only one of the five principal producing States which showed smaller prospects than on May 1. Condition of rye on June 1 in all of these five important producing States, except Nebraska, indicates yields sharply higher than harvested in 1939. In relation to the 10-year average, prospects in North Dakota are very favorable, and in the other principal States (except Nebraska) moderately favorable.

Farm stocks of old rye on June 1, 1940 amounted to 11,268,000 bushels compared with 15,812,000 bushels on farms June 1, 1939, and 7,202,000 bushels the 5-year (1934-38) average June 1 stocks.

FRUIT AND NUT SUMMARY: Growing conditions during May were relatively favorable for the growth and development of fruit and nut crops in nearly all sections of the country. Conditions on June 1 point to larger-than-average crops of pears, cherries, and California plums. The production of peaches and California prunes is expected to be only slightly below average. Production of California apricots, however, is indicated to be the smallest since 1921. Production forecasts for other fruit and nut crops for 1940 will not be made until July or later in the season.

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The June 1 condition of apples in the 38 States having commercial production was above average, but 2 points lower than on June 1 last year. Condition was above average for California grapes, figs, and olives, and for Idaho prunes, but was below average for almonds and walnuts in California, and prunes in the Pacific Northwest.

Although the condition of Citrus fruits from the bloom of 1940 is below the 10-year average, the rapid increase in the number and bearing capacity of trees in recent years is expected to assure a larger-than-average crop for the 1940-41 marketing season. The supply of California Valencia Oranges from the 1939 bloom, for the summer and early fall months, will be considerably larger than last season. Shipments of Florida Valencias probably will be completed by the end of June.

APPLES: (38 States having commercial production). The June 1 condition of apples in the 38 States having commercial production was 67 percent, compared with the condition of 69 percent on June 1, 1939, and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 63 percent. Condition of the 1940 crop is average or above in all geographical sections of the country except the South Central group of States, where Tennessee, Arkansas, and Oklahoma are below average.

In the North Atlantic group of States low winter and spring temperatures retarded bud development so that losses from late spring freezes were negligible. In most areas trees carried a heavy bloom but it is too early for reliable indications relative to the probable set of fruit. The June 1 condition, however, was average or above in all States in this section except New York. In the North Central group of States prospects are favorable. There was practically no spring freeze damage in this section, and condition is above average in all of these States except Missouri. Some growers in States that had relatively large crops in 1939, however, expect somewhat lighter crops this season. Prospects are favorable in most of the South Atlantic States. In Virginia, unfavorable weather conditions during the blooming period resulted in a rather light set in some parts of the Piedmont and Roanoke districts, but excellent prospects are reported in the Shenandoah Valley. Prospects were reduced by spring freezes in States having commercial production in the South Central area, and present prospects are somewhat below average in that section.

The June 1 condition of apples in the Western group of States is the same as the 10-year average, but is slightly above that of a year ago. In Washington, the bloom was unusually heavy, but rain during the blooming period in the Yakima and Wenatchee-Okanogan districts interfered with pollination to some extent, and the set of apples is, therefore, considerably lighter than the bloom seemed to indicate. In Oregon, prospects are somewhat better than a year ago, particularly in the Hood River Valley. Conditions on June 1 in California commercial areas point to a relatively light crop of apples, with prospects somewhat better for late varieties than for Gravensteins. The June 1 condition was well above the 10-year average in Montana, but only slightly above average in Idaho, Colorado, and Utah.

PEACHES: The total United States peach crop is placed at 52,012,000 bushels, compared with 60,322,000 bushels produced in 1939, and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 52,723,000 bushels.

In the 10 Southern States production is now indicated to be 11,564,000 bushels. This indicated production is 24 percent less than the 1939 production of 15,124,000 bushels and 17 percent less than the 10-yr. average of 13,998,000 bus. in these State

SHH

Prospects improved materially during May in North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. In the Carolinas, June 1 conditions indicate that the Elberta crop probably will at least equal last year's production of this variety, but it seems likely that production of Hileys and Early Rose will be considerably smaller than a year ago. Shipments of the earliest varieties are just beginning in these States. Peak movement of Elbertas is not expected until the latter part of July when shipments from the Sandhills area of North Carolina, and the Spartanburg section of South Carolina will be heaviest.

Harvest of early varieties of peaches in South Georgia started the latter part of May. Rail shipments, through June 1 totalled only 17 cars, however, compared with 288 cars to the end of the same week last season. Heavy shipments from Georgia are expected about the third week in June, with prospects that shipments will reach a peak about July 1.

In Arkansas, production is expected to be smaller than last season in all important producing sections except the Clarksville area. Fruit is reported to be showing good growth; and good sizes are expected, especially in the Crowley Ridge section. Picking of the earliest varieties will start about June 15, and Fair Beauties are expected to be ready for harvest by July 1. Shipments of Elbertas will start from the southwestern sections by July 20, with the heaviest movement expected during the last week in July. Prospects for early varieties are relatively less favorable than for Elbertas, but Fair Beauties are expected to comprise about 15 percent of the total shipments from Arkansas.

The Tennessee peach crop is reported to be a near-failure, and production in the North Central group of States is indicated to be only about three-fifths as large as the 10-year (1929-38) average, due to losses from winter, and spring freezes. In most parts of Indiana and Illinois, a near-failure is reported; and production in Ohio and Missouri will be well below the 10-year average. Production in Michigan is indicated to be about average.

In the North Atlantic group of States prospective production is about the same as in 1939, and well above average.

In the West, production of California Clingstone varieties is placed at 15,585,000 bushels, compared with 15,251,000 in 1939, and the 10-year average of 14,343,000 bushels. The California Freestone peach crop is indicated to be 8,376,000 bushels. Production of these varieties in 1939 totalled 8,792,000 bushels and the 10-year (1929-38) average was 7,571,000 bushels. Conditions on June 1 in Colorado point to a record peach crop in that State, and production in Washington and Utah is indicated to be larger than last year and well above average.

PEARS: The total United States pear crop for the 1940 season, as indicated by the June 1 condition, is 30,853,000 bushels compared with the 1939 crop of 31,047,000 bushels, and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 26,333,000 bushels.

In the three Pacific Coast States (Washington, Oregon, and California), which usually produce about two-thirds of the total United States crop, Bartlett production is placed at 13,598,000 bushels, compared with 14,529,000 bushels in 1939, and the 10-year average of 13,243,000 bushels. Production of fall and winter pears in these three States is indicated to be 6,345,000 bushels, compared with 6,021,000 bushels in 1939, and the 10-year average of 4,227,000 bushels. In Washington the set of fruit on pear trees is much lighter than the heavy bloom seemed to indicate, especially in Bartlett orchards.

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In Oregon, the prospective production of both Bartletts and other pears is indicated to be about the same as last season. In the Hood River Valley of Oregon production promises to be above that of last year, but in the Medford district and in the Rogue River Valley, the 1940 crop is not expected to be as large as that of a year ago.

In California, the set of fruit on Bartletts is irregular, with very light crops in prospect in some orchards due to rainy weather during the blooming period. Blight is reported to be more prevalent than for the past several years in nearly all important Bartlett-producing areas. Prospects are relatively more favorable for fall and winter pears than for Bartletts, although blight also is quite prevalent in nearly all of the important fall-and-winter pear areas, including the Santa Clara Valley where most of the Hardy crop is produced.

Indicated production of pears in New York is slightly smaller than in 1939, but well above average. Prospects are relatively more favorable in the Hudson River Valley than in western New York. In Pennsylvania and nearly all of the Central States, June 1 conditions indicate larger-than-average pear crops, and in most of the South Atlantic States prospects are above average.

GRAPES (California): Condition as reported on June 1 is above the 10-year (1929-38) average for California wine and table varieties of grapes but is below average for raisin types. Condition of wine varieties is 83 percent, the same as on June 1 last year, and 2 points above the 10-year average. Table varieties were reported at 82 percent, compared with 83 percent on the same date last year, and the 10-year average of 79 percent. Condition of raisin grapes on June 1 was 76 percent, compared with 87 percent a year ago, and the 10-year average of 78 percent. Growing conditions have been relatively favorable to date and vineyards are in good condition in most areas. During late May, however, rains occurred over the northern half of California, and additional sulphur-dusting has, therefore, been necessary in vineyards in that part of the State in order to prevent the occurrence of grape mildew.

PLUMS & PRUNES: Production of California dried prunes, as indicated by the June 1 condition, is placed at 192,000 tons, compared with the 1939 crop of 185,000 tons, and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 198,900 tons. Prospects are somewhat variable; but soil moisture conditions in the non-irrigated coastal areas are generally more satisfactory than last season. Production of plums in California is indicated to be 70,000 tons, compared with 71,000 tons in 1939, and the 10-year average of 61,500 tons. This crop is developing favorably in nearly all important areas, although some variation as between varieties is reported. Harvesting of early plums is now under way. Carlot movement through June 1 totalled 175 cars, compared with 123 cars to the end of the same week last season. Condition of Michigan plums is above that of a year ago and well above the 10-year average. The June 1 condition of prunes in Idaho is above last year and above average. In eastern Washington and Oregon (where prunes are produced mainly for fresh shipment), growing conditions have been unusually favorable, and condition of the prune crop is well above average. In western Washington and Oregon, however, where prunes are produced primarily for drying and canning, prospects are far below average. The bloom in the western sections of these States was unusually light and rains during the blooming period interferred considerably with pollination. The first forecasts of production in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Michigan will be made as of July 1.

CITRUS FRUITS: The June 1 condition of oranges from the 1940 bloom is 72 percent, compared with 77 percent on June 1, 1939, and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 78 percent. In California, growing conditions during May were favorable in all important citrus-producing areas. Prospective production for the 1940-41

season, however, will depend considerably upon the extent of the "June crop." In Florida, prospects for 1940-41 citrus cropsare less favorable than was expected earlier in the season. Many trees which were defoliated by the January freeze carried a heavy bloom, but a considerable number of branches now appear to be dying, and dropping of young fruit has been heavy. Rainfall toward the close of May was beneficial to groves in most areas, however. Prospects for tangerines are relatively better than for other oranges. Prospects for oranges in Texas and Arizona were favorable on June 1, but were well below average in Louisiana. A crop failure is reported for satsumas in Mississippi, and production in Alabama will be negligible, due to spring freeze damage.

The condition of the United States grapefruit crop from the bloom of 1940 was 62 percent, compared with 59 percent on the same date last year, and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 66 percent. In Florida, dropping of grapefruit from the new bloom has not been as heavy as for oranges, and prospects for the 1940-41 season are somewhat more favorable than for oranges. Rainfall in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas on May 10 was favorable for fruit growth, and resulted in considerable improvement in the condition of trees in that area. Fruit is sizing unusually well in most sections, and is considerably farther advanced than at this time last season. Prospects for seeded and pink varieties appear to be somewhat better than for Marsh Seedless. Grapefruit prospects for the 1940-41 season in California and Arizona are favorable.

The June 1 condition of the 1940-41 California lemon crop is 77 percent, compared with 76 percent on June 1, 1939, and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 78 percent. Growers in some localities report that the dropping of young fruit is heavier than usual at this time of year, but it is much too early for definite indications as to production prospects.

Production of oranges for the 1939-40 season (1939 bloom) is estimated at 74,092,000 boxes, compared with 78,863,000 boxes harvested last season (1938-39) and 74,785,000 boxes in 1937-38. Shipments of Florida oranges for the current marketing season probably will be completed by the end of June. Production of California Valencias, which will comprise the entire supply of summer and early fall oranges, is placed at 26,860,000 boxes, compared with 23,245,000 boxes produced in 1938-39.

Total production of grapefruit for the current marketing season (1939-40) is indicated to be 33,575,000 boxes. Production in 1938-39 totaled 43,714,000 boxes, and the 1937-38 crop was 31,093,000 boxes. Shipments of Florida grapefruit for fresh consumption and to processing plants is declining rapidly. Harvest of Texas grapefruit was completed by the end of April.

The 1939-40 California lemon crop is estimated at 12,000,000 boxes, compared with 11,322,000 in 1938-39, and 9,360,000 boxes in 1937-38.

CHERRIES: Total production of all varieties of cherries in the 12 commercial States is indicated to be 174,870 tons, -- only 6 percent below last year's (1939) record crop of 187,010 tons, and 35 percent above the 10-year (1929-38) average of 129,367 tons. Indicated production is well above average in all States except Montana, Idaho, and California.

For the second successive year, a record crop of sour cherries is in prospect. Production of these varieties is estimated at 108,120 tons, compared with 101,110 tons produced last year. Increases over last season are expected

in all States excpet Ohio, Montana, Colorado, and Oregon. Total production of sweet cherries is placed at 66,750 tons, compared with 85,900 tons in 1939. Smaller crops in Ohio, Oregon, and California considerably more than offset increases in other States.

In the eastern cherry-producing States, where production consists largely of sour varieties, the bloom was unusually heavy but was later than usual, due to relatively cool spring weather. In New York and Michigan, weather during the blooming period was rather unfavorable for pollination in some localities, and the set of fruit in those areas may, therefore, be somewhat smaller than indicated by the bloom. Prospects on June 1 were favorable in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Wisconsin. In the Western States, harvest is well advanced in California, where production is expected to be only about 43 percent as large as last year's bumper crop. Carlot shipments through June 1 totaled only 337 cars, compared with 523 cars to the end of the same week last season. The California Royal Ann crop, which is used mainly for canning and marachino processing, is reported to be relatively shorter than that of shipping varieties. In Washington, indicated production of sweet cherries is about the same as last season. Harvest of sweet varieties started about the close of May. Reports indicate that the proportion of "doubles" (which are not suitable for shipment) is considerably larger than usual in that State. The sour cherry crop in Washington is about 13 percent larger than that of 1939. In Oregon, production of sweet cherries is indicated to be about 9 percent smaller than the large production of a year ago, but prospects for sour varieties are about the same as last season.

Prospective production in Idaho is below average, but is indicated to be slightly larger than the relatively light crops of last season for both sweet and sour varieties. In Colorado and Utah production of all varieties of cherries is indicated to be well above average. Production of sour cherries in Montana is expected to be somewhat smaller than in 1939.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS: The prospective California apricot crop, as indicated by the June 1 condition, is the smallest since 1921. Indicated production is placed at 118,000 tons, compared with the record crop of 312,000 tons in 1939, and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 231,000 tons. Apricots from the earlier-maturing areas are now moving to market. California fig orchards are in good condition but it is too early for reliable indications relative to the probable set of fruit. The first crop of Black Missions, most of which is usually marketed for fresh consumption, is developing earlier than usual, and a good crop of Kadotas appears to be in prospect. It is too early for definite indications as to the main crops of Black Missions, Calimyrnas and Adriatics. Condition of olives is well above average. Trees are carrying a good bloom and present prospects are favorable. The set of nuts in almond orchards is very irregular and present indications point to a relatively light crop. The unusually warm winter, which resulted in a relatively short dormant period, has caused considerable "delayed foliation" on walnut trees. Development of this crop is somewhat later than usual. Early varieties of Florida avocados were severely injured by late winter freezes and production for the coming season will be confined mostly to late fruit of the Mexican and Guatemalan varieties. The outlook for California avocados for the 1940-41 season is favorable.

EARLY POTATOES: (10 Southern States and California) The June 1 condition of the early potato crop in the 10 Southern States and California averaged 75 percent, compared with 76 percent on June 1, 1939, and the 10-year (1929-38) average condition of 73 percent. Digging of the North Carolina early commercial crop is now under way, and yields are expected to be exceptionally good. In South Carolina

the commercial crop is now moving in volume. Digging is expected to be about finished by the middle of the month. In Florida, harvest is about completed except for potatoes grown for home use. A record crop was produced in the northern sections of the State, where the average yield is expected to be about double the 10-year average for that section.

Rains in most parts of Alabama where potatoes are produced mainly for home use, have improved the outlook in those areas, but lack of adequate moisture in the important commercial counties on the coast has reduced yield prospects in that section. In Louisiana, most of the commercial acreage has been harvested. Prospects for early potatoes in Mississippi were reduced during May due to insufficient rainfall. Movement of the commercial crop in that State started about June 1. In Arkansas, growing conditions have been favorable for potatoes. Digging has started in the southern part of the State. Ample rainfall in Oklahoma during May was favorable for early potatoes in that State. In Texas, early potatoes are progressing satisfactorily, and harvesting of the commercial early crop in northeastern Texas is expected to start early in June. California shipments of early potatoes will continue heavy during the next two weeks after which movement will decrease. Yields to date, however, have been disappointingly low, but acreage remaining to be harvested is reported in good condition, with somewhat better yields in prospect.

HAY: June 1 reports indicate that the 1940 hay crop has developed under favorable conditions over most of the country and may be one of the largest in many years. While the acreage of crops finally cut for hay will depend to a considerable extent on farmers' needs for hay, the probability of rather large yields per acre is indicated by the relatively high June 1 tame hay condition. All tame hay condition is reported at 83 percent of normal, which is 9 percentage points above the June 1 condition last year and 6 points above the 10-year (1929-38) average of 77 percent. The June 1 condition of wild hay is 79 percent, which is 6 points above average.

Prospects for both alfalfa and clover-timothy hay are very good; the June 1 condition is reported above average for both kinds for the United States as a whole. The June 1 condition of alfalfa is reported above average except in the southeastern part of the Cotton Belt and the States of Arizona, Nevada and Nebraska. Clover-timothy hay condition is above average except in the Eastern Cotton Belt and in Nebraska.

The prospects for wild hay are good in most of the important wild hay States, with the exception of an area lying mostly in Nebraska and Colorado. In the Southeastern States wild hay condition generally was reported below average on June 1, but this area is not very important in the production of wild hay.

PASTURES: With grass in Northern States growing rapidly under the influence of warm weather, and with grazing conditions continuing excellent in the West, the condition of farm pastures on June 1 averaged well above a year ago and the second highest for the date since 1933. In general, the reports received from crop correspondents reflected adequate pasturage for current needs in all but a few areas, an accumulation of reserve feed in Western pastures, and good prospects for continued growth of grass except in the South east of the Mississippi River, south Texas, and areas in the Central and Southern Great Plains. In these areas, lack of moisture appears to be a limiting factor. For the country as a whole, the condition of pastures on June 1 averaged 81 percent of normal, compared with June 1 averages of 77 percent in the recent 1929-38 period including several drought years and 85 percent in the 1920-29 period prior to recent droughts. mbp

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., June 10, 1940
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

Pastures in the North Atlantic and Great Lake States, although late in starting, improved greatly in the past month and on June 1 were in uniformly excellent condition. In a few areas, however, excessive early grazing this spring appears to have reduced reserve supplies usually available at this season.

In the West, pastures and ranges continue in good condition with a good crop of grass maturing at the lower elevations and with generally excellent prospects for summer feed in the higher grazing districts. In the Pacific Coast States the condition of pastures on June 1 this year ranged from 23 to 25 points higher than at this time a year ago. In some of the Mountain States, particularly Idaho, Utah, and Nevada, pastures, although furnishing adequate feed, were in need of moisture at the beginning of June. A shortage of irrigation water held back pastures in south central Arizona.

Extended areas of severe drought were notably lacking on June 1 this year but there were some areas where pastures ranged from very poor to only fair. In Nebraska, western Kansas, and portions of adjacent States, pastures were in generally poor condition. Late frosts and cool weather in the Sand Hill area, together with a general shortage of moisture throughout the State, have hindered the spring growth of grass in Nebraska. In much of Kansas improvement occurred during May. Precipitation over most of Nebraska, Kansas, eastern Colorado, and parts of South Dakota in the early part of June appears likely to tempararily relieve the severity of the situation in these areas. In Texas two areas of rather poor pastures were in evidence on June 1, one in the lower plains and the other in the coastal area.

In most of the Southeast, pastures during May showed little or no improvement from the only fair condition at the beginning of the month. Except in the southern Appalachian section practically all of the area south of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers had less than normal rainfall during May, and in local areas of West Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida pastures were very poor. In most of the area precipitation in the first week of June was not sufficient to improve conditions.

MILK PRODUCTION: With pastures growing rapidly after a late start, milk production increased more than usual during May, and on June 1 production was approaching the seasonal peak with production per cow, total daily production and production per capita all above previous high records for the date. As compared with a year ago, production per cow as reported for herds kept by crop correspondents averaged slightly higher, and the number of milk cows on farms appears to have increased enough to make June 1 total milk production nearly 2 percent greater.

The increase during May was particularly rapid in Central and Southern States where cool weather and late frosts held back early pasture growth and prevented the usual seasonal increase in production during previous spring months. There was less than the usual seasonal increase during May both in the Pacific Northwest where pastures were early and in some of the northern dairy States, including Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, and New York, where pastures provided less feed than usual until late in the month. With pastures good in most of the more important dairy States, record high milk production per cow was reported in Pennsylvania, Illinois, Iowa, Washington, Oregon, California, and several States in the Rocky Mountain and Northern Plains area.

When compared with the 10-year (1929-38) average for the same date, production per cow on June 1 continued below average in the South Central group of States, but in other groups it ranged from 3 to 15 percent above average. For the country as a whole, milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents on June 1 averaged 18.03 pounds compared with 17.98 pounds on the same date a year ago and a 1929-38 average of 17.03 pounds. The proportion of milk cows reported in production on June 1 averaged

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76.9 percent, slightly less than the 77.4 percent reported for that date in the past two years, but otherwise the highest in the 16-year period for which records are available.

EGG PRODUCTION: Egg production on June 1 averaged 53 eggs per hundred hens and pullets of laying age in farm flocks. This rate of production exceeded by about 1 percent the rate on June 1 last year and is the highest average June 1 production in the 16-year record of flocks belonging to the Crop Reporters of the Federal Agricultural Marketing Service. June 1 production per layer this year was 0.6 of an egg greater than last year; 2.6 eggs greater than the 10-year (1929-38) June 1 average, and 0.1 eggs above the previous record high June rate established in 1938. The present June 1 rate exceeded that of last year in all principal geographic areas except the South Central, where the rate last year was slightly higher. The 10-year average June 1 rate was exceeded this year to the extent of 4 to 7 percent in all areas except the Far West, where this year's rate is slightly lower.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

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CROP REPORT as of June 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

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WINTER WHEAT

State	Yield per Acre: Average 1929-38	Yield per Acre: 1939	Yield per Acre: Indicated 1940	Production: Average 1929-38	Production: 1939	Production: Indicated 1940
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	21.0	23.5	23.0	5,317	6,274	6,555
N.J.	22.0	22.5	22.0	1,226	1,170	1,232
Pa.	19.4	21.0	20.0	19,033	19,236	18,480
Ohio	20.1	19.5	20.5	40,042	37,070	39,422
Ind.	17.4	18.0	18.5	30,138	27,450	27,861
Ill.	17.4	21.0	18.5	35,180	38,409	32,468
Mich.	20.4	21.0	22.0	16,460	15,120	16,808
Wis.	17.7	15.0	18.5	633	600	796
Minn.	18.4	17.5	20.0	3,247	2,520	2,980
Iowa	18.0	17.0	19.0	7,009	5,950	6,175
Mo.	13.7	16.5	14.5	25,457	29,205	23,867
S.Dak.	11.4	9.5	11.0	1,381	912	1,683
Nebr.	14.0	11.5	11.0	42,867	35,432	24,442
Kans.	11.9	11.5	10.5	135,801	111,619	75,926
Del.	17.6	18.0	19.0	1,568	1,296	1,406
Md.	19.1	19.5	19.5	8,518	7,352	7,644
Va.	14.2	14.5	14.5	8,735	7,511	7,700
W.Va.	14.9	14.5	14.5	2,080	2,102	1,986
N.C.	10.7	12.0	11.5	4,661	5,100	4,842
S.C.	9.8	11.5	10.5	1,175	2,415	2,268
Ga.	9.0	10.0	9.0	1,134	1,770	1,710
Ky.	14.1	11.5	13.0	5,366	4,071	4,875
Tenn.	11.0	11.5	12.0	4,241	4,117	3,984
Ala.	10.2	12.0	12.0	54	72	72
Ark.	9.1	9.5	9.5	534	390	323
Okla.	11.4	14.0	10.5	46,763	60,438	38,514
Tex.	10.0	10.0	9.1	32,958	27,650	26,463
Mont.	13.6	20.0	17.0	9,669	21,980	20,281
Idaho	20.4	24.0	25.0	13,166	14,280	16,425
Wyo.	10.6	9.5	13.0	1,313	1,720	2,015
Colo.	11.6	11.0	10.0	9,003	9,922	7,480
N.Mex.	9.4	10.0	7.0	2,565	2,740	1,736
Ariz.	22.4	23.0	21.0	841	805	777
Utah	16.4	14.0	16.5	3,059	2,240	3,646
Nev.	25.6	29.0	26.0	70	87	130
Wash.	23.8	25.5	26.0	24,342	30,218	29,406
Oreg.	19.4	22.0	22.0	12,974	13,640	14,080
Calif.	18.1	18.0	16.0	12,489	10,548	12,400
U.S.	14.3	14.9	14.3	571,067	563,431	488,858

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State	SPRING WHEAT (ALL)			OATS			BARLEY		
	Condition June 1			Condition June 1			Condition June 1		
	Average 1929-38	1939	1940	Average 1929-38	1939	1940	Average 1929-38	1939	1940
	Percent			Percent			Percent		
Me.	91	100	97	93	97	89	91	100	95
N.H.	--	--	--	90	85	87	--	--	--
Vt.	--	--	--	89	89	85	88	86	91
Mass.	--	--	--	89	92	93	--	--	--
R.I.	--	--	--	87	100	93	--	--	--
Conn.	--	--	--	90	81	85	--	--	--
N.Y.	80	77	84	80	80	82	79	79	82
N.J.	--	--	--	84	79	85	86	82	83
Pa.	81	78	86	82	78	83	83	86	82
Ohio	76	68	81	73	61	77	75	70	77
Ind.	78	67	86	71	56	81	74	70	81
Ill.	78	84	89	76	74	84	79	82	87
Mich.	83	80	86	78	80	87	80	83	88
Wis.	86	83	90	86	82	91	86	85	91
Minn.	82	76	87	83	78	88	82	77	87
Iowa	81	75	85	84	73	85	85	76	85
Mo.	72	71	80	72	78	74	73	84	77
N.Dak.	72	66	89	72	64	89	72	63	88
S.Dak.	74	59	80	77	67	82	77	65	80
Nebr.	77	67	72	79	60	75	80	64	74
Kans.	67	45	63	72	52	79	62	48	72
Del.	--	--	--	83	81	84	--	--	--
Md.	--	--	--	78	76	82	83	87	85
Va.	--	--	--	77	72	79	81	87	86
W.Va.	--	--	--	75	63	73	1/ 81	85	80
N.C.	--	--	--	76	83	78	80	85	84
S.C.	--	--	--	74	82	71	--	--	--
Ga.	--	--	--	75	80	68	--	--	--
Fla.	--	--	--	67	74	79	--	--	--
Ky.	--	--	--	72	70	76	81	80	84
Tenn.	--	--	--	71	74	74	79	83	83
Ala.	--	--	--	73	82	73	--	--	--
Miss.	--	--	--	73	81	75	--	--	--
Ark.	--	--	--	71	76	71	--	--	--
La.	--	--	--	71	80	77	--	--	--
Okla.	--	--	--	68	56	72	60	57	62
Tex.	--	--	--	65	59	67	59	56	57
Mont.	74	78	90	76	80	88	77	81	89
Idaho	87	81	90	89	85	91	89	83	91
Wyo.	81	72	89	84	73	88	84	79	90
Colo.	80	73	79	84	78	83	81	71	80
N.Mex.	80	74	82	72	75	75	69	73	71
Ariz.	--	--	--	87	80	88	88	83	85
Utah	85	82	89	86	88	93	87	82	90
Nev.	88	79	88	88	79	93	91	76	91
Wash.	77	75	89	86	78	91	83	78	91
Oreg.	82	67	86	85	77	87	85	77	88
Calif.	--	--	--	76	68	84	75	71	81
U.S.	76	71	88	78	72	82	78	72	82

1/ Short-time average.

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State	Yield per Acre: Average 1929-38	Yield per Acre: 1939	Yield per Acre: Indicated 1940	Production: Average 1929-38	Production: 1939	Production: Indicated 1940
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	15.7	15.5	16.0	348	341	320
N.J.	17.3	17.0	17.5	416	391	402
Pa.	13.9	14.5	14.5	1,504	1,058	1,073
Ohio	13.8	14.5	14.5	903	1,232	1,189
Ind.	11.7	12.0	12.0	1,424	1,608	1,608
Ill.	12.0	12.5	13.0	1,048	1,100	689
Mich.	11.9	12.5	13.5	1,850	1,512	1,188
Wis.	11.1	10.0	12.0	2,768	2,380	3,216
Minn.	15.2	14.0	16.0	6,533	7,350	6,224
Iowa	14.6	14.5	15.5	1,234	1,044	651
Mo.	9.1	10.0	9.0	281	420	297
N.Dak.	9.3	8.5	13.0	7,865	7,106	8,450
S.Dak.	10.8	9.0	11.0	4,555	4,752	5,258
Nebr.	9.3	8.0	8.0	3,008	3,568	2,608
Kans.	10.6	10.0	10.0	407	650	540
Del.	12.6	13.0	13.0	83	117	130
Md.	13.0	12.5	12.5	248	250	238
Va.	11.4	12.0	11.5	601	576	598
W.Va.	11.6	10.5	11.5	133	74	92
N.C.	7.6	7.5	7.5	486	458	465
S.C.	8.4	9.5	8.5	76	95	102
Ga.	6.0	6.5	6.0	104	136	126
Ky.	10.9	9.0	11.5	216	126	218
Tenn.	6.9	7.0	7.5	199	294	285
Okla.	8.0	8.5	7.5	168	527	292
Tex.	10.5	8.5	9.0	30	60	63
Mont.	9.0	12.0	12.5	353	420	388
Idaho	10.7	11.0	11.5	60	55	92
Wyo.	6.6	8.0	7.5	168	200	202
Colo.	7.3	6.5	7.5	322	429	412
Utah	7.6	8.0	8.5	20	32	34
Wash.	8.0	10.0	12.0	156	260	252
Oreg.	12.6	12.5	14.0	431	562	840
Calif.	12.6	11.0	14.0	97	66	98
U.S.	11.4	10.3	12.0	38,095	39,249	38,640

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State	Condition June 1: Avg. 1929-38	1939	1940
	Percent		
Minn.	82	74	86
N.Dak.	74	39	89
S.Dak.	76	68	82
3 States	75	69	88

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CROP REPORTING BOARD

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3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

STOCKS OF BARLEY ON FARMS JUNE 1, 1940, WITH COMPARISONS

State	Percent of previous year's crop			Quantity		
	Average 1934-38	1939	1940	Average 1934-38	1939	1940
	Percent			Thousand bu.		
Me.	19	10	24	25	12	28
Vt.	19	7	17	19	10	24
N.Y.	19	19	26	636	818	1,025
N.J.	18	1	0	5	1	0
Pa.	14	11	8	238	224	293
Ohio	14	7	9	82	49	112
Ind.	13	11	6	56	55	54
Ill.	22	19	17	515	770	704
Mich.	18	16	22	694	730	1,270
Wis.	14	20	18	2,854	4,857	4,066
Minn.	17	26	24	7,230	12,485	14,354
Iowa	16	22	16	1,556	2,999	2,207
Mo.	5	8	7	70	155	240
N.Dak.	33	26	33	5,379	5,543	10,104
S.Dak.	38	34	30	5,305	9,941	7,390
Nebr.	23	24	13	1,839	5,166	1,905
Kans.	16	16	6.5	422	1,069	486
Md.	8	5	5.5	90	66	119
Va.	10	4.5	7	116	59	162
W.Va.	14	21	15	17	47	37
N.C.	7	10	12	14	19	26
Ky.	6	5	5	30	47	56
Tenn.	4	7.5	7.5	21	59	72
Okla.	8	8	5	121	274	302
Tex.	10	9.5	4	151	224	118
Mont.	27	31	35	492	1,142	1,781
Idaho	17	15	12	583	735	670
Wyo.	22	31	18	256	532	281
Colo.	14	23	14	922	2,757	1,059
N.Mex.	19	6.5	6.5	28	11	10
Ariz.	3	3	4	26	24	45
Utah	12	18.5	10	190	470	240
Nev.	8	18	20	22	89	105
Wash.	14	13	8	288	270	250
Ore.	10	5	8	311	170	418
Calif.	2	1.5	2	608	413	617
U.S.	15.9	20.7	18.3	31,209	52,292	50,630

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AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

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3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

STOCKS OF RYE ON FARMS JUNE 1, 1940, WITH COMPARISONS

State	Percent of previous year's crop			Quantity		
	Average 1934-38	1939	1940	Average 1934-38	1939	1940
	Percent			Thousand bu.		
N.Y.	18	24	14	64	78	48
N.J.	7	8.5	4	27	32	16
Pa.	22	15	14	314	133	148
Ohio	11	4	10	124	14	123
Ind.	14	19	10	239	240	161
Ill.	15	15	16	177	202	176
Mich.	21	36	22	429	559	333
Wis.	26	36	41	753	1,544	976
Minn.	20	27	33	1,454	2,658	2,426
Iowa	20	29	17	358	539	177
Mo.	7	12	14	34	44	59
N.Dak.	21	28	41	1,119	3,633	2,913
S.Dak.	40	35	47	1,038	3,562	2,233
Nebr.	23	36	23	570	1,727	821
Kans.	14	18	13	71	123	84
Del.	15	1	1.5	13	1	2
Md.	13	4	5	31	7	12
Va.	9	7.5	9	53	33	52
W.Va.	18	14	8.5	21	12	6
N.C.	8	9	8	40	37	37
S.C.	5	5	2.5	4	4	2
Ga.	7	8	5	7	9	7
Ky.	4	0.5	3	8	1	4
Tenn.	3	6	3	6	16	9
Okla.	7	6	5	13	20	26
Tex.	3	5	5	1	2	3
Mont.	22	40	40	64	237	168
Idaho	19	25	35	12	24	19
Wyo.	19	27	8	24	53	16
Colo.	16	25	20	35	117	86
Utah	3	0	1	1	0	0
Wash.	14	20	9	25	22	23
Ore.	19	20	18	90	125	101
Calif.	5	5	1	5	4	1
U.S.	19.5	28.5	28.7	7,202	15,812	11,268

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AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., June 10, 1940
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

CONDITION JUNE 1

State	Tame Hay			Clover and Timothy Hay			Alfalfa Hay		
	Average 1929-38	1939	1940	Average 1929-38	1939	1940	Average 1929-38	1939	1940
	Percent			Percent			Percent		
Me.	87	82	91	87	85	90	86	70	87
N.H.	87	82	92	87	82	90	83	79	93
Vt.	88	85	95	87	86	93	84	78	94
Mass.	84	78	94	85	81	95	83	78	94
R.I.	85	83	94	86	83	97	89	85	100
Conn.	85	77	91	88	75	90	88	80	91
N.Y.	80	74	88	80	76	86	86	80	92
N.J.	78	74	79	78	75	87	84	81	91
Pa.	78	73	85	78	74	85	84	80	90
Ohio	73	66	84	73	66	84	80	79	90
Ind.	74	70	87	74	70	88	81	82	92
Ill.	74	81	84	75	81	85	81	88	90
Mich.	77	79	88	76	80	87	84	83	92
Wis.	76	74	86	76	74	85	81	75	91
Minn.	77	71	80	76	74	78	78	75	85
Iowa	78	65	83	77	65	84	84	74	90
Mo.	70	78	76	71	78	79	80	87	89
N.Dak.	62	55	83	62	57	75	63	57	82
S.Dak.	71	50	74	70	51	78	71	54	76
Nebr.	77	57	69	78	59	73	78	58	72
Kans.	73	64	81	76	74	83	73	66	84
Del.	80	81	88	79	82	88	84	85	91
Md.	75	78	86	74	78	86	82	84	89
Va.	74	65	78	73	64	77	80	73	84
W.Va.	73	59	70	74	59	73	80	76	83
N.C.	77	81	73	--	74	75	78	80	77
S.C.	68	79	71	--	--	--	72	80	71
Ga.	71	78	68	--	78	65	79	82	70
Fla.	72	72	66	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ky.	73	78	79	75	76	81	81	86	87
Tenn.	73	77	74	74	73	75	80	84	83
Ala.	72	79	69	--	77	71	75	79	71
Miss.	74	80	72	--	79	72	79	84	84
Ark.	74	82	77	--	83	74	80	87	85
La.	76	81	77	--	--	--	80	79	84
Okla.	71	68	78	--	--	--	71	66	77
Tex.	74	72	76	--	--	--	78	76	81
Mont.	76	83	88	80	83	88	79	81	88
Idaho	83	80	88	84	81	89	83	83	88
Wyo.	83	78	88	84	87	86	82	82	90
Colo.	81	84	83	86	90	90	80	83	83
N.Mex.	77	80	85	82	89	92	80	86	87
Ariz.	86	85	78	--	--	--	87	82	78
Utah	79	79	85	82	83	92	78	79	83
Nev.	81	74	73	80	67	73	80	77	74
Wash.	82	76	95	84	76	94	80	80	96
Oreg.	84	72	91	84	71	90	84	82	89
Calif.	83	82	89	--	79	96	85	87	90
U.S.	77	74	83	77	75	85	80	78	87

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of June 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., June 10, 1940
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

CONDITION JUNE 1

State	Wild Hay			Pasture		
	Average 1929-38	1939	1940	Average 1929-38	1939	1940
	Percent					
Me.	82	74	84	83	77	84
N.H.	81	74	84	84	83	85
Vt.	84	81	94	86	87	90
Mass.	82	75	84	83	74	87
R.I.	88	75	95	83	74	86
Conn.	85	73	88	85	77	89
N.Y.	77	77	84	81	77	90
N.J.	86	84	90	80	78	88
Pa.	80	73	80	81	75	88
Ohio	72	70	80	78	71	84
Ind.	79	82	83	80	76	89
Ill.	76	80	84	78	85	85
Mich.	80	83	90	82	82	88
Wis.	79	80	86	79	76	83
Minn.	74	67	80	77	70	79
Iowa	80	68	82	80	68	84
Mo.	75	85	78	77	85	80
N.Dak.	60	52	84	60	54	85
S.Dak.	68	46	78	69	48	76
Nebr.	77	64	63	74	64	61
Kans.	75	74	83	72	67	76
Del.	86	81	92	80	71	86
Md.	76	79	82	78	79	86
Va.	75	66	77	80	70	79
W.Va.	76	67	76	78	63	69
N.C.	75	80	75	77	77	73
S.C.	70	76	71	70	80	69
Ga.	73	78	64	75	83	66
Fla.	74	82	71	73	79	65
Ky.	75	80	74	79	82	80
Tenn.	74	77	74	79	83	74
Ala.	72	83	66	77	87	72
Miss.	73	79	69	78	85	71
Ark.	78	84	82	81	88	83
La.	76	82	74	79	82	76
Okla.	73	75	79	71	70	79
Tex.	76	66	74	76	66	74
Mont.	72	83	85	73	77	90
Idaho	85	84	87	85	80	93
Wyo.	82	79	84	80	66	87
Colo.	83	84	82	76	74	79
N.Mex.	68	73	88	67	75	83
Ariz.	74	80	69	82	78	73
Utah	86	79	87	78	75	82
Nev.	81	89	83	82	85	96
Wash.	82	67	93	82	72	95
Oreg.	81	65	89	86	67	92
Calif.	76	70	93	77	66	91
U.S.	73	66	79	77	73	81

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of June 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., June 10, 1940
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

State	PEACHES: Condition June 1: Average 1929-38	1939	1940	PEACHES: Production 1/: Average 1929-38	1939	1940
	Percent			Thousand bushels		
N.H.	67	80	78	18	17	17
Mass.	62	78	84	110	74	93
R.I.	67	95	95	26	12	24
Conn.	64	73	82	164	84	140
N.Y.	60	84	73	1,368	1,722	1,460
N.J.	62	82	87	1,307	1,435	1,530
Pa.	52	76	79	1,666	2,460	2,480
Ohio	40	73	38	788	1,212	541
Ind.	40	53	15	408	378	77
Ill.	43	67	12	1,553	1,800	204
Mich.	54	86	62	1,568	2,760	1,564
Iowa	44	75	61	79	110	87
Mo.	38	46	24	782	1,140	440
Nebr.	43	58	46	41	70	55
Kans.	33	41	42	125	154	126
Del.	60	70	83	299	422	423
Md.	55	72	82	371	427	445
Va.	50	34	47	906	1,025	1,062
W.Va.	37	45	72	284	315	518
N.C.	60	41	37	1,922	1,305	1,260
S.C.	59	65	50	1,141	1,636	1,508
Ga.	56	58	52	5,029	3,800	3,484
Fla.	59	41	76	60	33	59
Ky.	38	34	18	517	562	243
Tenn.	44	48	13	1,209	1,470	288
Ala.	54	67	22	1,335	1,705	476
Miss.	56	75	33	798	1,034	390
Ark.	44	66	47	1,718	2,615	2,000
La.	54	65	66	269	409	402
Okla.	30	41	27	526	615	392
Tex.	41	63	52	1,200	1,972	1,593
Idaho	54	46	76	133	136	172
Colo.	77	90	91	1,159	1,575	1,892
N.Mex.	36	45	60	71	73	88
Ariz.	62	66	58	58	51	45
Utah	60	82	86	439	564	623
Nev.	61	85	60	5	6	4
Wash.	59	62	89	1,079	1,210	1,494
Oreg.	59	81	74	276	391	352
Calif. All	75	88	80	21,914	24,043	23,961
Clingstone 2/	75	89	80	14,343	15,251	15,585
Freestone 3/	75	87	79	7,571	8,792	8,376
U.S.	60	71	61	52,723	60,822	52,012

State	APPLES: Condition on July 1 in States having commercial production: Average 1929-38	1938	1939
	Percent		
Me.	78	80	82
N.H.	77	80	77
Vt.	75	92	87
Mass.	75	84	82
R.I.	78	69	79
Conn.	74	73	86
N.Y.	68	85	66
N.J.	69	76	82
Pa.	63	76	75
Ohio	52	75	64
Ind.	53	70	58
Ill.	52	62	53
Mich.	68	81	70
Wis.	75	83	79
Minn.	68	72	82
Iowa	66	65	84
Mo.	52	59	47
Nebr.	60	57	68
Kans.	49	61	59
Del.	67	69	85
Md.	59	68	74
Va.	51	51	57
W.Va.	53	54	71
N.C.	51	46	49
Ga.	52	56	53
Ky.	45	51	45
Tenn.	47	47	34
Ark.	52	42	50
Okla.	41	43	33
Mont.	75	81	81
Idaho	76	69	77
Colo.	67	55	69
N.Mex.	52	48	67
Ariz.	56	63	53
Utah	76	78	77
Wash.	74	70	76
Oreg.	74	71	75
Calif.	69	74	55
38 States 4/	63	69	67

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions. In 1939, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): New York, 120; Utah, 32; California Clingstone, 292.

2/ Mainly for canning. 3/ Mainly for drying.

4/ Average condition shown for the 38 States is not comparable with U. S. averages previously published.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of June 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., June 10, 1940 3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

PEARS

State	Condition June 1 Average 1929-38	Condition June 1 1939	Condition June 1 1940	Production 1/ Average 1929-38	Production 1/ 1939	Production 1/ Indicated 1940
	Percent			Thousand bushels		
Me.	74	75	78	12	13	12
N.H.	78	79	90	14	11	17
Vt.	67	75	65	8	7	7
Mass.	74	76	76	72	53	56
R.I.	78	75	83	10	8	9
Conn.	75	70	84	48	43	51
N.Y.	62	77	75	1,374	1,749	1,722
N.J.	60	65	83	73	52	69
Pa.	59	72	75	630	918	886
Ohio	51	72	66	625	956	828
Ind.	50	63	63	350	527	510
Ill.	47	59	61	545	668	572
Mich.	61	64	78	1,042	1,354	1,548
Iowa	54	73	78	99	139	146
Mo.	42	48	50	347	426	420
Nebr.	46	56	61	41	55	60
Kans.	40	48	58	157	151	186
Del.	54	53	66	15	9	10
Md.	57	55	79	94	81	107
Va.	41	22	44	325	189	364
W.Va.	33	35	62	56	56	95
N.C.	48	41	45	260	230	254
S.C.	53	58	65	100	104	115
Ga.	51	48	62	272	231	355
Fla.	62	36	78	100	69	156
Ky.	36	29	45	195	206	280
Tenn.	36	35	15	226	244	125
Ala.	46	50	37	280	313	205
Miss.	51	54	50	278	348	324
Ark.	42	55	45	152	211	173
La.	52	44	76	115	130	192
Okla.	30	44	22	113	92	62
Tex.	41	53	68	359	406	518
Idaho	75	70	75	60	62	61
Colo.	68	63	87	273	173	240
N.Mex.	46	45	61	42	45	51
Ariz.	66	82	82	12	11	10
Utah	68	77	80	86	104	112
Nev.	66	83	52	4	3	2
Wash., All	72	68	75	4,781	5,779	6,183
Bartlett	--	64	75	3,480	3,700	3,976
Other	--	74	76	1,301	2,079	2,207
Oreg., All	74	75	75	3,159	4,229	4,260
Bartlett	--	72	76	1,346	1,620	1,580
Other	--	76	75	1,814	2,609	2,680
Calif., All	65	68	66	9,530	10,542	9,500
Bartlett	--	69	65	8,417	9,209	8,042
Other	--	62	74	1,112	1,333	1,458
U.S.	62	65	67	26,333	31,047	30,853

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions. In 1939, estimates of such quantities were as follows.(1,000 bu.): New York, 60; Pennsylvania, 73; Ohio, 76; Indiana, 53; Washington Bartlett, 185; Other, 350; Oregon Bartlett, 81; Other, 107; California Bartlett, 83; Other, 125.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of June 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., June 10, 1940
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

CITRUS FRUITS

CROP AND STATE	Condition June 1 1/ Average 1928-37	1937	1938	Production 1/ Average 1928-37	1937	1938	Indicated 1939
	Percent			Thousand boxes			
ORANGES:							
California, all	82	80	80	34,715	45,914	41,152	44,480
Valencias	83	81	80	19,380	29,234	23,245	26,860
Navels and Misc.	81	79	79	15,335	16,680	17,907	17,620
Florida, all	71	74	62	17,842	26,700	33,900	26,300
Early and midseason	--	--	62	2/11,120	13,700	17,500	16,000
Valencias	--	--	62	2/ 7,180	10,700	13,000	8,000
Tangerines	64	58	75	2/ 2,280	2,300	3,400	2,300
Satsumas	59	61	47	--	--	--	--
Texas	67	67	61	677	1,440	2,815	2,450
Arizona	82	70	73	180	350	430	500
Alabama	--	78	5	78	76	96	75
Mississippi	--	51	(5)	39	67	85	59
Louisiana	2/85	69	48	255	238	385	228
7 States 3/	78	77	72	53,785	74,785	78,863	74,092
GRAPEFRUIT:							
Florida, all	64	54	68	12,838	14,600	23,600	15,500
Seedless	--	--	68	2/4,480	5,500	7,900	6,500
Other	--	--	69	2/9,540	9,100	15,700	9,000
Texas	61	64	49	3,538	11,800	15,670	13,200
Arizona	84	61	74	1,003	2,750	2,700	2,900
California	82	77	76	1,544	1,943	1,744	1,975
4 States 3/	66	59	62	18,923	31,093	43,714	33,575
LEMONS:							
California 3/	78	76	77	7,881	9,360	11,322	12,000
LIMES:							
Florida	72	69	42	20	70	95	4/95

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season adopted extends from November 1 to October 31. In other States the season begins about September 1. For some States, in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity and/or eliminated on account of market conditions. Indicated production for the 1940-41 season will be issued in October.
2/ Short-time average.
3/ Net content of boxes varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 70 lb. net and grapefruit 60 lb.; in Florida and other States, oranges 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, about 76 lb. net.
4/ Dec. 1 indicated production.
5/ Failure reported.

APRICOTS, PLUMS, AND PRUNES

CROP AND STATE	Condition June 1 Average 1928-38	1939	1940	Production 1/ Average 1928-38	1939	Indicated 1940
	Percent			Tons		
APRICOTS:						
California	60	81	28	231,000	312,000	118,000
					Fresh Basis	
PLUMS:						
Michigan	59	68	78	--	--	--
California	70	74	71	61,500	71,000	70,000
PRUNES:					2/Dry Basis	
California (for drying)	63	59	62	198,900	185,000	192,000
Idaho	71	75	86	--	--	--
Washington, all	58	81	48	--	--	--
Eastern Wash.	70	79	85	--	--	--
Western Wash.	51	83	23	--	--	--
Oregon, all	52	84	30	--	--	--
Eastern Oregon	69	69	84			
Western Oregon	50	86	24			

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions. In 1939, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): California apricots, 8,000; plums, 7,000.
2/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of June 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., June 10, 1940
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

CHERRIES

State	All varieties: Condition June 1: Average 1929-38	All varieties: Condition June 1: 1939	All varieties: Condition June 1: 1940	All varieties: Production 1/: Average 1929-38	All varieties: Production 1/: 1939	All varieties: Production 1/: Ind. 1940	Sweet varieties: Production 1/: 1939	Sweet varieties: Production 1/: Ind. 1940	Sour varieties: Production 1/: 1939	Sour varieties: Production 1/: Ind. 1940
	Percent			Tons			Tons		Tons	
N.Y.	66	87	84	19,094	27,950	28,160	1,980	2,160	25,970	26,000
Pa.	2/54	75	80	7,491	12,170	13,330	3,280	3,850	8,890	9,480
Ohio	2/52	81	72	4,696	8,860	8,210	450	430	8,410	7,780
Mich.	63	71	83	28,310	37,000	41,250	2,730	3,450	34,270	37,800
Wis.	74	85	91	8,534	8,500	10,950	---	---	8,500	10,950
Mont.	74	87	84	503	360	350	60	80	300	270
Idaho	73	64	72	2,698	1,800	1,940	1,370	1,480	430	460
Colo.	59	58	63	3,559	3,920	3,970	150	220	3,770	3,750
Utah	62	45	57	2,922	2,450	3,910	1,380	2,580	1,070	1,330
Wash.	62	69	76	16,850	26,800	27,900	20,000	20,200	6,800	7,700
Ore.	57	69	62	13,990	21,200	19,500	18,500	16,900	2,700	2,600
Calif.	59	77	34	20,720	36,000	15,400	36,000	15,400	---	---
12 States	62	74	69	129,367	187,010	174,870	85,900	66,750	101,110	108,120

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions. In 1939, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Idaho Sweet, 70; Sour, 60; Washington Sweet, 1,350; Sour, 450; Oregon Sweet, 1,870; Sour, 130; California Sweet, 3,000. 2/ Short-time average.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Condition June 1: Average 1929-38	Condition June 1: 1939	Condition June 1: 1940
	Percent		
GRAPES:			
Florida	72	69	78
California, all	79	85	79
Wine varieties	81	83	83
Raisin varieties	78	87	76
Table varieties	79	83	82
OTHER CROPS:			
California:			
Apricots	60	81	28
Figs	77	77	82
Olives	73	58	80
Almonds	56	76	45
Walnuts	73	80	70
Florida:			
Avocados	64	67	27
Pineapples	71	53	48

CONDITION JUNE 1 OF ALL EARLY POTATOES IN 10 SOUTHERN STATES AND CALIFORNIA 1/2/

State	Average 1929-38	1939	1940	State	Average 1929-38	1939	1940
	Percent				Percent		
N.C.	76	79	81	Ark.	73	79	80
S.C.	70	80	74	La.	74	64	72
Ga.	71	80	67	Okla.	71	72	74
Fla.	72	72	77	Tex.	67	63	68
Ala.	74	83	68	Calif.	88	95	80
Miss.	75	79	70	11 States	73	76	75

1/ Condition reported as of June 1 or at time of harvest.
2/ Includes all Irish (white) potatoes for harvest before September 1 in States listed.

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CROP REPORT as of June 1, 1940

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE - WASHINGTON, D. C.

June 10, 1940 3:00 P.M.(E.T.)

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE, 1938 AND 1939 (Revised)

Class and Type	Type No.	Acreage harvested		Yield per acre		Production		Season av. price per lb. received by farmers		Value of production	
		1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939
		Acres		Lb.		Thous. lb.		Cents		Thous. dol.	
FLUE-CURED:											
Virginia	11	101,000	134,000	710	800	71,710	107,200	21.7	14.6	15,561	15,651
North Carolina	11	246,000	334,000	795	860	195,570	287,240	22.2	15.0	43,417	43,086
Total old belt	11	347,000	468,000	770	843	267,280	394,440	22.1	14.9	58,978	58,737
Eastern North Carolina belt	12	293,000	427,000	860	990	251,980	422,730	23.0	15.4	57,955	65,100
North Carolina	13	64,500	94,000	960	990	61,920	93,060	22.7	15.3	14,056	14,238
South Carolina	13	104,000	144,000	950	925	98,800	133,200	22.2	14.6	21,934	19,447
Total South Carolina belt	13	168,500	238,000	954	951	160,720	226,260	22.4	14.9	35,990	33,685
Georgia	14	87,000	125,000	1,030	760	89,610	95,000	20.3	12.8	18,191	12,160
Florida	14	16,300	29,500	975	700	15,892	20,650	20.3	12.3	3,226	2,540
Alabama	14	300	400	830	600	249	240	19.5	10.5	49	25
Total Georgia & Florida belt	14	103,600	154,900	1,021	748	105,751	115,890	20.3	12.7	21,466	14,725
Total flue-cured	11-14	912,100	1,287,900	861	900	785,731	1,159,320	22.2	14.9	174,389	172,247
FIRE-CURED:											
Virginia	21	20,400	23,000	710	910	14,484	20,930	10.7	11.2	1,550	2,344
Kentucky	22	19,000	18,000	630	800	11,970	14,400	6.9	9.9	826	1,426
Tennessee	22	42,100	44,000	745	865	31,364	38,060	8.7	11.5	2,729	4,377
Total C'ville & H'ville	22	61,100	62,000	709	846	43,334	52,460	8.2	11.1	3,555	5,803
Kentucky	23	21,600	20,600	775	830	16,740	17,098	6.8	8.5	1,138	1,453
Tennessee	23	6,200	5,300	815	840	5,053	4,452	6.0	8.0	303	356
Total Paducah	23	27,800	25,900	784	832	21,793	21,550	6.6	8.4	1,441	1,809
Henderson Stemming (Ky.)	24	1,600	800	875	830	1,400	664	7.1	7.0	99	46
Total fire-cured	21-24	110,900	111,700	730	856	81,011	95,604	8.2	10.5	6,645	10,002
AIR-CURED (light):											
Ohio	31	13,700	15,500	850	890	11,645	13,795	18.2	17.2	2,119	2,373
Indiana	31	11,100	12,700	825	900	9,158	11,430	17.6	16.1	1,612	1,840
Missouri	31	6,500	6,800	950	925	6,175	6,290	18.1	13.0	1,118	818
Kansas	31	500	600	950	850	475	510	19.0	15.0	90	76
Virginia	31	11,200	11,700	940	1,060	10,528	12,402	16.8	16.7	1,769	2,071
West Virginia	31	3,500	3,600	690	760	2,415	2,736	18.0	18.2	435	498
North Carolina	31	8,600	9,100	900	950	7,740	8,645	16.9	16.7	1,308	1,444
Kentucky	31	286,000	305,000	810	900	231,660	274,500	19.5	17.7	45,174	48,586
Tennessee	31	66,000	67,000	900	960	59,400	64,320	18.2	16.7	10,811	10,741
Alabama	31	200	200	800	850	160	170	18.0	14.0	29	24
Total Burley	31	407,300	432,200	833	913	339,353	394,798	19.0	17.3	64,465	68,471
Southern Maryland	32	37,500	38,200	780	780	29,250	29,796	18.5	19.0	5,411	5,661
Total air-cured (light)	31-32	444,800	470,400	829	903	368,606	424,594	19.0	17.5	69,876	74,132
AIR-CURED (dark):											
Indiana	35	500	500	850	875	425	438	6.0	5.2	26	23
Kentucky	35	16,200	20,000	775	925	12,555	18,500	5.7	6.7	716	1,240
Tennessee	35	3,500	3,600	820	860	2,870	3,096	6.6	5.8	189	180
Total One Sucker	35	20,200	24,100	785	914	15,850	22,034	5.9	6.5	931	1,443
Green River (Ky.)	36	17,000	20,500	870	875	14,790	17,938	9.6	7.4	1,420	1,327
Virginia sun-cured	37	2,800	3,400	780	975	2,184	3,315	12.7	12.2	277	404
Total air-cured (dark)	35-37	40,000	48,000	821	902	32,824	43,287	8.0	7.3	2,628	3,174

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CROP REPORT as of June 1, 1940

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE - WASHINGTON, D.C.

June 10, 1940 3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE' 1938 AND 1939 (Revised)

Class and Type	Type No.	Acreage harvested		Yield per acre		Production		Season av. price per lb. received by farmers		Value of production	
		1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939
		Acres		Lb.		Thous. lb.		Cents		Thous. dol.	
CIGAR FILLER:											
Pennsylvania seedleaf	41	24,000	26,900	1,325	1,320	31,800	35,508	13.6	13.9	4,325	4,936
Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	13,600	16,500	900	1,000	12,240	16,500	8.8	8.4	1,077	1,386
Georgia	45	400	400	1,150	960	460	384	13.5	13.3	62	51
Florida	45	800	1,000	1,350	960	1,080	960	13.5	13.3	146	128
Total Ga. & Fla. sun-grown	45	1,200	1,400	1,283	960	1,540	1,344	13.5	13.3	208	179
Total cigar filler	41-45	38,800	44,800	1,175	1,191	45,580	53,352	12.3	12.2	5,610	6,501
CIGAR BINDER:											
Massachusetts	51	100	100	1,150	1,620	115	162	15.0	22.0	14	36
Connecticut	51	8,000	7,800	1,130	1,620	9,040	12,636	15.0	22.0	786	2,780
Total Conn. Val. broadleaf	51	8,100	7,900	1,130	1,620	1/9,155	12,798	15.0	22.0	800	2,816
Massachusetts	52	4,700	4,900	1,210	1,690	5,687	8,281	15.0	24.0	682	1,987
Connecuticut	52	2,600	3,200	1,050	1,660	2,730	5,312	15.0	24.0	348	1,275
Total Conn. Val. Havana seed	52	7,300	8,100	1,153	1,678	1/8,417	13,593	15.0	24.0	1,030	3,262
New York	53	1,200	1,500	1,400	1,350	1,680	2,025	10.9	10.6	183	215
Pennsylvania	53	200	300	1,550	1,530	310	459	11.7	11.8	36	54
Total N.Y. & Pa. Havana seed	53	1,400	1,800	1,421	1,380	1,990	2,484	11.0	10.8	219	269
Southern Wisconsin	54	15,000	13,000	1,340	1,400	20,100	18,200	7.0	10.8	1,407	1,966
Wisconsin	55	9,700	9,300	1,300	1,420	12,610	13,206	8.3	14.0	1,047	1,849
Minnesota	55	700	700	1,100	1,200	770	840	7.0	9.0	54	76
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	10,400	10,000	1,287	1,405	13,380	14,046	8.2	13.7	1,101	1,925
Total cigar binder	51-55	42,200	40,800	1,257	1,498	53,042	61,121	9.6	16.8	4,557	10,238
CIGAR WRAPPER:											
Massachusetts	61	1,200	1,300	820	1,120	984	1,456	60.0	80.0	532	1,165
Connecticut	61	6,100	6,400	730	1,120	4,453	7,168	60.0	80.0	2,378	5,734
Total Conn.Val. shade-grown	61	7,300	7,700	745	1,120	1/5,437	8,624	60.0	80.0	2,910	6,899
Georgia	62	800	700	1,100	860	880	602	70.0	67.0	616	403
Florida	62	2,400	2,500	1,130	860	2,712	2,150	72.0	67.0	1,953	1,440
Total Ga. & Fla. shade-grown	62	3,200	3,200	1,122	860	3,592	2,752	71.5	67.0	2,569	1,843
Total cigar wrapper	61-62	10,500	10,900	860	1,044	9,029	11,376	64.9	76.8	5,479	8,742
Total cigar types	41-62	91,500	96,500	1,177	1,304	107,651	125,849	15.4	20.2	15,646	25,481
UNITED STATES	All	1,599,300	2,014,500	860.3	917.7	1,375,823	1,848,654	19.7	15.4	269,184	285,036

1/ Including loss after harvest as a result of hurricane and flood estimated as follows: Broadleaf (Type 51) 3,820,000 pounds; Havana Seed (Type 52) 1,547,000 pounds; and Shade (Type 61) 588,000 pounds. Price and value apply only to the marketable portion of the crop.

The values shown are for the marketing season or crop year and should not be confused with calendar year income.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of June 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., June 10, 1940
3:00 P. M. (E.T.)

TOBACCO BY STATES, 1938 AND 1939 (Revised)

State	Acreage harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939
	Acres		Pounds		Thousand lbs.	
Mass.	6,000	6,300	1,131	1,571	1/6,786	9,899
Conn.	16,700	17,400	971	1,443	1/16,223	25,116
N.Y.	1,200	1,500	1,400	1,350	1,680	2,025
Pa.	24,200	27,200	1,327	1,322	32,110	35,967
Ohio	27,300	32,000	875	947	23,885	30,295
Ind.	11,600	13,200	826	899	9,583	11,868
Wis.	24,700	22,300	1,324	1,408	32,710	31,406
Minn.	700	700	1,100	1,200	770	840
Mo.	6,500	6,800	950	925	6,175	6,290
Kans.	500	600	950	850	475	510
Md.	37,500	38,200	780	780	29,250	29,796
Va.	135,400	172,100	730	836	98,906	143,847
W.Va.	3,500	3,600	690	760	2,415	2,736
N.C.	612,100	864,100	845	939	517,210	811,675
S.C.	104,000	144,000	950	925	98,800	133,200
Ga.	88,200	126,100	1,031	761	90,950	95,986
Fla.	19,500	33,000	1,009	720	19,684	23,760
Ky.	361,400	384,900	800	891	289,115	343,100
Tenn.	117,800	119,900	838	917	98,687	109,928
Ala.	500	600	818	683	409	410
U.S.	1,599,300	2,014,500	860.3	917.7	1,375,823	1,848,654

State	Season average price per pound received by farmers		Value of production	
	1938	1939	1938	1939
	Cents		Thousand dollars	
Mass.	22.2	32.2	1,228	3,188
Conn.	30.5	39.0	3,512	9,789
N.Y.	10.9	10.6	183	215
Pa.	13.6	13.9	4,361	4,990
Ohio	13.4	12.4	3,196	3,759
Ind.	17.1	15.7	1,638	1,863
Wis.	7.5	12.1	2,454	3,815
Minn.	7.0	9.0	54	76
Mo.	18.1	13.0	1,118	818
Kans.	19.0	15.0	90	76
Md.	18.5	19.0	5,411	5,661
Va.	19.4	14.2	19,157	20,470
W.Va.	18.0	18.2	435	498
N.C.	22.6	15.3	116,736	123,868
S.C.	22.2	14.6	21,934	19,447
Ga.	20.7	13.1	18,869	12,614
Fla.	27.1	17.3	5,325	4,108
Ky.	17.1	15.8	49,373	54,078
Tenn.	14.2	14.2	14,032	15,654
Ala.	19.1	12.0	78	49
U.S.	19.7	15.4	269,184	285,036

1/ Including loss after harvest as a result of hurricane and flood estimated as follows: Massachusetts - 1,258,000 pounds, and Connecticut - 4,697,000 pounds. Price and value apply only to the marketable portion of the crop.

The values shown are for the marketing season or crop year and should not be confused with calendar year income.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of June 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., June 10, 1940. 3:00 P.M.(E.T.)

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State	June 1 10 year average 1929-38	June 1 1938	June 1 1939	June 1 1940
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Me.	16.0	16.4	16.1	15.3
N. H.	17.0	16.4	15.0	17.1
Vt.	18.2	19.0	18.2	19.7
Mass.	19.6	20.6	20.3	20.8
Conn.	19.1	19.6	20.4	19.9
N. Y.	23.1	24.3	23.9	23.8
N. J.	21.7	22.0	21.8	21.4
Pa.	20.8	21.8	21.4	22.7
N. Atl.	20.99	22.10	21.79	22.06
Ohio	19.8	20.3	19.9	20.3
Ind.	17.8	19.1	18.3	18.5
Ill.	17.7	18.5	19.4	19.4
Mich.	22.2	22.0	22.7	22.8
Wis.	22.2	23.2	23.0	23.0
E. N. Cent.	20.48	21.10	21.12	21.15
Minn.	20.3	21.5	21.5	21.1
Iowa	18.3	19.5	19.3	20.3
Mo.	12.8	13.2	13.9	13.2
N. Dak.	16.1	18.7	18.5	20.1
S. Dak.	16.1	17.0	16.6	17.4
Nebr.	17.1	18.0	19.0	18.8
Kans.	16.9	18.0	17.6	17.7
W. N. Cent.	16.99	18.22	18.32	18.62
Md.	17.1	17.2	17.9	18.7
Va.	13.7	13.6	12.6	14.0
W. Va.	14.2	14.3	13.7	13.7
N. C.	12.6	13.1	13.4	12.5
S. C.	10.8	11.0	12.5	11.7
Ga.	9.2	9.9	10.2	9.6
S. Atl.	12.41	13.16	12.96	13.18
Ky.	14.0	14.5	14.1	13.6
Tenn.	12.2	12.6	12.8	11.8
Miss.	8.9	8.7	8.6	7.8
Ark.	10.6	11.2	11.3	10.6
Okla.	13.1	14.2	14.5	13.2
Tex.	10.6	11.5	11.2	10.1
S. Cent.	11.24	11.83	11.92	11.18
Mont.	16.9	19.6	19.1	19.7
Idaho	20.6	21.5	22.2	22.6
Wyo.	15.5	17.4	18.2	18.5
Colo.	16.2	17.8	18.7	18.3
Wash.	22.1	23.2	23.0	23.9
Oreg.	20.4	21.9	20.9	22.8
Calif.	20.3	21.4	20.1	22.5
West.	18.53	20.26	20.54	21.28
U.S.	17.03	17.99	17.98	18.03

1/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporter divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. Figures for New England States are based on combined returns from Crop and Special Dairy reporters and are weighted by counties. Figures for other States, regions, and U.S. are based on returns from Crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately, as follows: North Atlantic, Rhode Island; South Atlantic, Delaware, Florida; South Central, Alabama and Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Nevada. gbp

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of June 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., June 10, 1940
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

EGGS PRODUCED PER 100 LAYERS, JUNE 1 1/

State	Av. 1929-38	1938	1939	1940
		Number		
Me.	56.4	60.1	63.0	61.7
N. H.	55.9	61.1	57.3	57.4
Vt.	58.2	62.0	61.5	61.1
Mass.	56.4	63.1	58.5	63.2
R. I.	51.9	54.0	55.0	59.3
Conn.	55.4	58.9	58.3	58.1
NEW ENGLAND	56.3	61.0	59.3	60.4
N. Y.	56.4	56.2	46.0	57.5
N. J.	51.1	53.9	53.6	55.3
Pa.	53.8	54.3	55.1	55.5
N.ATL. 2/	54.8	56.1	55.7	57.0
Ohio	54.2	54.9	55.6	56.6
Ind.	52.3	55.8	54.4	56.1
Ill.	48.0	51.4	51.7	53.2
Mich.	57.2	58.2	57.3	57.7
Wis.	56.3	56.7	57.3	57.1
E.N.CENT.	52.8	54.8	54.8	55.3
Minn.	53.4	57.2	56.0	56.2
Iowa	49.5	52.7	51.3	53.5
Mo.	49.8	52.8	52.5	52.6
N. Dak.	51.0	53.5	54.6	54.1
S. Dak.	49.4	51.6	52.3	53.1
Nebr.	49.9	53.8	54.1	54.4
Kans.	51.4	56.4	54.3	54.6
W.N.CENT.	50.6	54.0	53.2	54.0
Del.	49.4	54.4	51.6	55.8
Md.	49.0	51.3	51.9	51.0
Va.	45.8	48.9	47.8	49.6
W. Va.	51.7	53.2	56.3	56.4
N. C.	45.1	49.4	48.3	49.4
S. C.	41.0	40.5	44.8	41.4
Ga.	42.3	44.0	45.3	43.2
Fla.	47.4	49.9	49.2	49.5
S.ATL.	45.0	48.7	49.0	49.2
Ky.	44.6	48.1	48.4	50.7
Tenn.	43.2	45.0	43.8	45.4
Ala.	44.4	47.3	48.7	46.3
Miss.	42.6	43.8	45.9	44.9
Ark.	46.4	47.6	48.6	48.2
La.	39.9	44.4	43.6	41.2
Okla.	48.4	52.5	51.7	50.7
Tex.	46.4	49.6	47.9	47.7
S.CENT.	45.3	48.3	47.8	47.7
Mont.	53.5	55.9	56.0	54.5
Idaho	56.5	58.5	55.0	54.1
Wyo.	53.0	56.9	57.4	57.2
Colo.	51.9	53.1	52.9	51.2
N. Mex.	49.3	50.8	49.3	49.3
Ariz.	52.0	50.2	52.0	49.2
Utah	57.1	55.3	55.5	54.8
Nev.	57.3	60.6	56.6	58.0
Wash.	58.7	58.1	55.6	57.4
Oreg.	57.6	57.5	56.6	56.2
Calif.	53.1	53.0	51.9	53.8
WEST	54.4	54.7	53.6	54.2
U. S.	50.4	52.9	52.4	53.0

1/ As reported for farm flocks of less than 400 layers. 2/ Including New England